REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GEN ERAL ON THE STATE MILITIA.

Me Puts the Seventh First, and the Thir-teenth at the Bottom The Seventh Keeps No Books The Squadron Was Dirty-Critical Opinions of the Organizations, Brig.-Gen. Frederick C. McLewee. Inspector-General N. G. N. Y., has just forwarded his report for the current year to the Adjutant-General's office. The report, which is one of the most thorough and interesting ever issued by an

Inspector-General on the State force, deals utely with every organization in the Guard and Naval Militia, which comprise 13,000 offi-Gen. McLewee says that he has made no re-

port on the duty of troops performed dur-ing the trolley strike for the reason that no order was issued directing a detail from his department, although the Military Code and Regstations state that the Commander-in-Chief. through the Adjutant-General, has to rely upon the Inspector-General for information concerning organizations, among other things, as well as their preparations for active service. " which. says Gen. McLewee, " are obvious reasons why an officer of my department should have been The percentage of men present at present." nspection this year was 94.69, and surpassed all previous records,

The National Guard, as a body, is shown to be in magnificent condition. Gen. McLewee recommends the providing of suitable armories for a number of organizations, including the nd Signal Corps, First Battery, and Sixtyninth Regiment, and many armories which are not equipped with indoor rifle ranges, it is urged, should be supplied with them. Some changes are recommended for the present State uniform, among which is the alteration of the double-breasted coat to a single-breasted one, as well as a change in the present headdress, which is declared to be unsightly and uncomfortable. Grain leather belts and McKeever cartridge boxes are recommended for issue, as well as the new army blouse for officers and a canvas working suit for enlisted men. Gen. McLewee recommends that more instruction be devoted to rifle practice, espe cially in volley fire, and that more systematic practice in the principles of aiming and firing be given on the drill floor, followed by frequent practice in the armory range. An allowance of more ammunition for the troops of the Third and Fourth brigades is asked for, which, it is stated, are at a disadvantage in this respect, when compared with the First and Second brigades. The present marksman oration, it is said, could be greatly improved and it is characterized as "poor in design and weak in construction." As the present rifle of the National Guard has been in use for twentyfive years, Gen. McLewee hopes there will b no delay in securing a new and improved A permanent guard house is reco mended for camp, as well as a hospital fully equipped, and also more drill ground. The horses provided at camp for the use of officers are criticised as being "old animals, weak in their fore legs and dangerous to ride."

march outs undertaken by several of the troops. is of the opinion that the innovation is partly if not absolutely a fallure, and certainly the latter, if the benefits to be derived from a tour to the camp are to be sacrificed in any way for this work. Gen. McLowee says that there is an ab solute necessity for a larger corps of assistants in his department properly to perform the manifold duties devolving upon it. Some idea of the work performed by Gen. Mc-

Lewee may be gained from the fact that he travelled in the performance of his duties since Jan. 1 to date 9,893 miles. Among the other recommendations, it is also

advocated that an officer be attached to the Department of Rifle Practice, whose duty it shall be to instruct all organizations, and to supervise and inspect their work in rifle practice. Gen. McLewee specially compliments Col. G.

James Greene and Majors L. W. La Rose and Frederick R. Lee of his department for the conscientious and able manner in which they have performed the duties assigned them. Among other the duties assigned them. Among other duties devolving upon Col. Greene was that of making a thorough and systematic inspection of books and records of every organization of the State, under the direction of the General, and an exhaustive report is given on this. In general, it can be said that the records and books of the several regiments are carefully kept, but that a large number of company books and important records are absolutely neglected.

Gen. McLewee not only gives the result and standing of organizations at annual inspection, but goes carefully into their work at the State camp, and reports upon their efficiency is detail. The great majority of organizations are reported to be in excellent condition. Some are only fair, while others are poor. The following gives the result of inspections and musters for 1895 of the troops in New York city and Brooklyn, the standing of organizations at camp, as well as the principal features of Gen. McLewee's ob-

the result of inspections and musters for 1895 of the troops in New York city and Brooklyn, the standing of organizations at camp, as well as the principal features of Gen. McLewee's observations and recommendations.

Synddron A—Major Charles Francis Roe. Condition at inspection was not altogether satisfactory; and considerable improvement can take place. Manual at inspection very poor. Drill excellent; and men very steady and attentive, indicating a high order of discipline.

First Signal Corps—First Lieut. Homer Washington Hedge. The drill of the organization was excellent, and the exhibitions given of their special work most interesting in detail.

Second Signal Corps—Capt. Frederick T. Leigh. Everything about this corps was of high order, and their work most interesting. An increase of money allowance should be given to this branch of the service. An assistant surgeon and a first sergeant should form part of the organization. To equily thoroughly a signal corps, a field telegraph train is necessary.

Third Signal Corps—Capt. Chauncey Pratt Williams. Percentage present, 100. Shows marked improvement over the inspection of last year.

Secenth Regiment—Col. Daniel Appleton. It is difficult to find the words of praise which are due this regiment. From the distinguished commander to the youngest private, all are cesseless in their devotion and persevering effort to keep it up to the high standard established years ago, which has made it the grand example for other organizations throughout the whole country to endeavor to follow. Careful in its choice of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, perfect in discipline and military courtesy, remarkable in efficiency in the important duty of rifle practice, it is no idie boast to hame it "the finest body of citizen soldiers in the world."

Eighth Hattalion—Major Henry Chauncey, Jr. The battalion is steadily improving, but much attention must be given as to cleanliness, particularly regarding the arms, which were found in a very unsatisfactory condition, being diri

to hame it "the linest body of cilizen soldiers in the world."

Elighth Battalion—Major Henry Chauncey, Jr. The battalion is steadily improving, but much attention must be given as to cleanliness, particularly regarding the arms, which were found in a very unsatisfactory condition, being dirty, and many out of order; and the equipments, as a rule, were very dirty, for which there can be no excuse hereafter.

North Regiment—Col. William Seward. Taking everything into consideration, this regiment is in a very fair condition, and with its miserable quarters it is remarkable how weil it has held together. A very pleasant feature of this inspection was the desire of all officers to learn. Manual at inspection was poor throughout the regiment, and many old style parts of equipments were found which should be replaced at once. Speaking of Company I of this regiment, the report says: "The general condition and appearance was highly unsatisfactory, and with the commanding officer presenting himself in such an laxcusable condition as to uniform and equipment, it would be impossible to expect anything different from the men. This officer should equip and uniform himself properly or resign at once."

Tenth Battalion (Albany)—Lieut—Col. William E. Fitch. Everything about this battalion denotes the prosperity that follows upon energy and hard work. Its distinguishing feature is in battalion drill, where all officers show marked ability, and in extended order drill, which is no doubt the best in the State.

Turith Regiment—Col. Heman Dowd. This regiment is making wonderful progress, and is in an excellent state of discipline, The equipments are old and worn, most of them unserviceable, and new ones should be issued when requisition is made.

Thirteenth Regiment—Licit. Col. William Le

ments are old and worn, most of them unserviceable, and new ones should be issued when requisition is made.

Thirteenth Regiment—Lieut, Col. William Le Roy Watson. This regiment was found to be in a generally unsatisfactory condition, and an immense amount of labor on the part of all is required to bring it up to the standard. The men were very unsteady, and lack of discipline was to be seen in all directions. Uncleanliness was of most pronounced character. Missing articles must be replaced.

Fourteenth Regiment—Col. Harry W. Michell. From the remarks of the Assistant Inspector-General at last inspection it would appear that this regiment has shown great improvement during the past year, as it was found to be in a generally good condition. There is still room for improvement, and in view of the new and commodious armory about to be occupied there is every reason to expect that improvement will take place. The number present for muster is in strong contrast to last year, 87.72 per cent., against 75.25 per cent., and this can also be improved upon. Company G is by far the best company in the regiment—Col. John T. Camp. With the exception of rifles, which were very dirt; inside of barrel, this regiment is to be congratulated upon its exceptionally fine appearance at inspection and muster.

Thenty-third Regiment—Col. Alexis Cutler Smith. This regiment was found to be in a gen-

OUR NATIONAL GUARD. or ally good condition, with the single exception of cartridge boxes, which were unclean in the majority of cases. The armory is a model of

of cartridge boxes, which were unclean in the majority of cases. The armory is a model of neatness.

Forty-seventh Regiment—Col. John G. Eddy.
This regiment is improving, judging from the remarks of my predecessor, and from what I found myself, all officers showing special anxiety to please. A little more cleanliness in the matter of equipments throughout the regiment is desirable. A number of articles are not properly numbered and marked, Gloves should be worn at all ceremonies. Manual at inspection is generally poor. Speaking of Company i, the report says: "Spitting upon the floor is a filthy and inexcusable habit, and must cease."

Sixty-Fift: Regiment—Col. Samuel M. Welch. Jr. This regiment appears to be in a prosperous condition and so far improved over a few years ago that it is hard to recognize it as the same organization. All property in good condition and well cared for; the armory a model of cleanliness. The books of this regiment, both headquarters and company, are in such condition as to be of no value as records; and immediate attention should be given them to make them of use, not only to the organization, but to the State.

Sixty-Ninth Battallion—Lieut.-Col. George Moore Smith. A remarkable change has taken place in this organization, and it bids fair to once more become a useful regiment. A spirit of enthusiasm was overywhere manifest, and there is every reason to hope that we shall once more bear of the famous Sixty-ninth Regiment. The officer in command is to be congratulated, not alone upon his success, but that the officers have so earnestly supported him in his efforts to restore the organization to its old-time presige.

Seventy-syst Regiment—Col. Francis Vinton Greene This regiment.—Col. Francis Vinton Greene This regiment.—Col. Francis Vinton Greene This regiment.—Col. Francis Vinton Greene Theorem The Collegion of the presen

have so earnestly supported him in his efforts to restore the organization to its old-time prestige.

Seventy-first Regiment—Col. Francis Vinton Greene. This regiment is making rapid and remarkable progress; its condition at inspection was highly satisfactory, and every article of arms, uniforms, and equipments neat and clean to a perfect degree.

Sewnty-fourth Regiment—Col. George C. Fox. Formation late; should wake up in this respect. Considerable unsteadiness during roil call and at other times. A very good review. This regiment is in excellent shape, full of life and entusiasm, and gives every promise of a great future. As soon as possible it should be provided with a new armory, as the present one is entirely too small, and cannot compare with other armories throughout the State. With the hard work that is going on in this organization, it will soon be in the first class.

First Battery—Capt. Louis Wendel. This battery keeps up the prosperity which has been its distinguishing feature for years, and the credit is largely due to its commanding officer, whose devotion to the service is widely known. All property in fine condition and a credit to the caretaker. The First Lieutenant. Engelmani having acknowledged upon the drill floor his inability to instruct the men as requested by me, should, for the good of the battery and the service, resign at once.

Second Battery—Capt. David Wilson. Great credit is due this thriving organization for the enterprising manner in which its affairs are conducted. That this inspection was a mounted one at Van Cortlandt Park is due to the liberality of the officers and men, who bore the expense; and it was made manifest that all batteries in the service enould be inspected in the field and mounted, and that it is a false economy to do otherwise; the State should willingly pay for it. This branch of the service needs every encouragement.

Third Battery—Capt. Henry S, Rasquin. Very good at Inspection, but lacking finsh at drill.

to do otherwise; the State should willingly pay for it. This branch of the service needs every encouragement.

Third Battery—Capt, Henry S, Rasquin. Very good at inspection, but lacking finish at drill. While the officers were intelligent, the men were without snap and were very unsteady. To compare favorably with other batteries in the State, great improvement must take place.

Fifth Battery—Capt. Almeron Deloss Hayes. This battery was found to be in generally fair condition. Its present equipment of guns, not being uniform in character, is unsatisfactory. It would be well for the assistant surgeon to learn his duties and confine himself to them. At present he has too much to say.

Sirth Battery—Capt. Laurei L. Olmstead. This is a fine organization, but the two Lieutenants are practically useless and its future is threatened thereby.

First Battelion, Naval Militia—Commander Jacob W, Miller. A remarkably large number of last year, when but twenty-six were absent against fifty-nine this year. Equipments not as clean as they should be, notwithstanding surrounding conditions. Shoes unpolished in many instances and rifles indicate too free use of oil. General condition of quarters in fine shape.

On the question of armories the report says that the First Battery and the Ninh, Twenty-third, and Forticth separate companies require new ones at once, and suitable appropriations should be made. It also says that New York city should provide new armories for the First Battery and the Sixty-ninth Regiment without delay.

Battery and the Sixty-ninth Regiment without delay.

Sham battles are condemned. The battle between the Seventy-first Regiment and the Second Provisional Battalion, July 12, is referred to narticularly. The report says: "They serve no good purpose, and the absurdity of a prearranged plan of action by which one side is supposed to win when all the subsequent conditions would render that conclusion impossible is apparent."

ditions would render that conclusion impossible is apparent."

The report says, in conclusion: "I cannot too carnestly urge the advantages of the camp of instruction over those of field service. In my opinion, the four necessary qualifications for an efficient National Guard are discipline, rife practice, guard duty, and cleanliness. It has been shown elsewhere that field service begets a negligence in all of these except rifle practice, instruction in which is, of necessity, omitted in both camp and field service, that harms the troops much more than the little they learn does them good."

Two Troops Added to the National Guard. ALBANY, Nov. 14 .- Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has directed the Inspector-General to muster in two additional troops into the National Guard, one in Brooklyn and one in Buffalo. The Brooklyn addition will be known as Troop C, and it already has a strength of eighty men. The Buffalo company will be known as Troop D, and has a strength of sixty men. The officers of each command will be named after both troops of cavalry are mustered in.

LAREDO'S TRIPLE TRAGEDY. Identification of the Woman and Child

Murdered by Kunez. DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 14.-The woman killed near Laredo yesterday and called Caroline Memm, or Menn, was Mrs. Christenia Hemm of St. Louis. She came to Dallas in September last and registered at the Post Office Hotel as Mrs. Schultz. Two letters are at that hotel for her now. She left the botel in a few days and took board in a private family in East Dallas. About the middle of October she left Dallas, being called to St. Louis by a telegram announcing the death of her real husband, Hemm. About two weeks ago she returned to Dallas, wearing deep mourning, and bringing with her a girl 8 years old, whom she said was her niece, and whom she called Ethel Fischer. On Thurslay of last week the woman and child called at the Post Office Hotel to pay the proprietor a small balance. She told Mrs. Marks, the proprietor, her real name at this time, and said the reason she had registered as Mrs. Schultz, in September last, was because she was trying to avoid a man named Kuenz of St. kouis, who had long wanted her to marry him, which she declined to do until her husband, who was in bad health, should die. She said she was afraid Kuenz would kill her, and took the asumed name. She left for Houston on last Saturday night, telling Mrs. Marks that she was to be married at Houston, but did not name the man. Her last words on leaving were:

"When Jam married I will send you a group." Hemm. About two weeks ago she returned to

name the man. Her last words on leaving were:

"When I am married I will send you a group picture of my husband, my niece, and myself."

There is no doubt that the three dead bodies at Laredo are those of Kunez, Mrs. Hemm, and Ethel Fischer, all of St. Louis.

LAREDO, Tex., Nov. 14.—The child murdered by Kuenz day before yesterday is Clara Fischer of East St. Louis. A plot is believed to have existed to kill the child, and the woman was killed to remove the witness of the murder. A telescope valise, believed to contain the proofs of the motive for the crime, was seen in Kuenz's possession, but it has disappeared. The wife and child of the murderer are in Kingston, N. Y.

Colgate University's New President.

UTICA, Nov. 14 .- At Hamilton at 11 o'clock this forenoon George William Smith was in-augurated President of Colgate University. The event was one of no small importance in the history of that institution and was marked by the presence of a large number of the gradu-ates, friends, and well wishers of the school. A brief address of welcome was made in behalf of the trustees by James B. Colgate of New fork, and the key of the university was placed in the new President's hands. Prof. Smith re plied with great feeling, accepting the trust impilled with great feeling, accepting the trust imposed upon him and looking forward with hope to the continued prosperity of the institution. The principal address was made by President The principal address was made by President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University. At 2 P. M. a banquet was held in the gynnasium, and from 8 to 11 this evening President Smith held a reception in the same place.

President Smith is one of the youngest college Presidents in this country. He was born in Maine in 1802, and is a graduate of Colby University and the Albany Law School. He engaged in the practice of law in a Western city for two years, but was not pleased with that profession and took a post-graduate course in Johns Hopkins University. He was then called to the chair of history in Madison University now Colgate, and last July was selected by the trustees to become the President of the institution. He succeeds the late Ebenezer Dodge, whose death occurred five years ago.

Consecrated by Bishop Me Donnell.

Three altars in the Chapel of the Sisters of the Precious Blood, in Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, and the chapel itself were consecrated yesterday morning by Bishop McDonnell. A pontifical high mass was celebrated by Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J. The convent is on the site of the old Churchof St. Francis-in-the-Fields, of which the late Rev. Nicholas Balleis was so long the pastor. CALLED EACH OTHER LIARS

COL. GARDINER AND C. M. BIKEI

Contending an to Who Should Have the Privilege of Raising the Fing in Cantral Park and at the Battery, Evacuation Day. The first regular business meeting of the new Park Board, which was held at the Arsenal yes terday morning, was enlivened by a tilt between Col. Asa Bird Gardiner and Charles B. Riker, in the course of which reciprocal charges of pre-varication were made several times, culminating in the passing of the lie direct. Mr. Riker also took occasion to characterize the Society of the War of 1812, of which Col. Gardiner is Vice Commandant and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix is Commandant and President, as a fake and

sham organization. The matter of the whole row was a question as to who shall have the honor of raising the flag at the Battery on Evacuation Day. The point of fact in controversy was as to who had that it had been done by his society, which permitted Christopher Forbes, who is an ele vated railroad employee, to do the actual hauling on the rope. Mr. Riker advanced the argument that Mr. Forbes had been in the habit of raising the flag as an individual, and that Col. Gardiner's society acted merely as a guard of honor. Other military organizations, he said, had acted in a similar capacity from year to

Mr. Riker told the Park Commissioners that Col. Gardiner's society had prevailed upon the Board of Aldermen and the late Park Board to grant it the right of raising the flag. He said this was effected clandestinely, and deprived Mr. Forbes of a privilege which he had exercised for tweive years and which had been in he family for over a hundred years. He asked that the action of the late Park Board be re

"John Van Arsdale," he said, "was the mar who tore down the British flag from the staff at the Battery, where it had been left flying whe the British evacuated on Nov. 25, 1783. They had removed the cleats and halliards and had greased the pole. Van Aradale succeeded in limbing the pole and removing the flag. In 1789 the freedom of the city was presented to him for this service. When the practice of raising the flag on Evacuation Day commenced he had the honor of running it up, and he continued to do this every year for fifty-three years. Upon his death his son, David Van Arsdale, who was my uncle, raised it until his death in 1883. On his deathbed he charged his grandson, Mr. Forbes, to continue the practice, and he has done so ever since. Noons but these three has ever raised the flag on Evacuation Day. The Society of the War of 1812 has never hoisted it and has never had anything to do with it, except as an escort."

Col. Gardiner, who was accompanied by Major Henry Chauncey, Jr., the adjutant of the society, replied to Mr. Riker.
"The statement which you have just heard," he said, "is a rather remarkable one. It con-

The statement which you have just heard, he said, "is a rather remarkable one. It contains a germ of truth with a great deal of what is false. The facts are all matters of record, on Evacuation Day, Washington sent Gen. Hull to Fort George, where Bowling Green now is, to take possession and raise the American flag. The cleats and halliards were missing, but the flag had not been nailed to the mast, as my friend has stated. The British retained Governor's Island, and their ships were in the harbor for a week afterward, and it would have been absurd for them to nail the flag to the mast, because they knew it would come down if the flag, pole had to come down.

"Now, the records say that a sailor boy nailed on new cleats and got the flag down. There is very grave doubt about this having been Van Arsdale. He was not a sailor boy, but a man, and had been a sergeant in the army. Afterward, when he ciaimed to have performed the feat, it was denied by the Continentals who were present. I have always been willing, however, to concede that it may have been Van Arsdale left New York immediately after the evacuation and did not return until 1811, so that he could not have raised the flag every year from 1783.

"The fact is that the old flagstaff had been re-

Ardiale who took the mag down. But van Arsdale who took the mag down. But van Arsdale ieft New York immediately after the evacuation and did not return until 1811, so that he could not have raised the flag every year from 1783.

"The fact is that the old flagstaff had been removed when New York was made the national capital and President Washington's official residence occupied the place of the old fort. The Hattery was not filled out beyond Bowling Green until 1795, and no flagpole was erected till about 1812, when the defeaces were put in order for the approaching war. It was not until after that that the flag raising began, and it was begun by the Veteran Corps of Artillerymen. This corps was organized by a number of Revolutionary veteran officers, and when the war of 1812 broke out it offered its services and regularly entered the army in 1814. Van Ardiale returned to New York in 1811 and became a member of it. In 1835 he became its Captain-Licutenant, and he died the following year. This society, as a matter of sentiment, used to put up the flag at the Battery on July 4. Evacuation Day was never noticed until after the war of 1812. After 1815 a detail was regularly made each year to raise the flag, and Van Arsdale was one of the number.

"Now, I say that John Van Arsdale never raised that flag until after he had become a member of this corps. His son, David Van Arsdale, was made a member because he had been in a sloop light as acabin boy. Being much younger than the other members, he was detailed to see that the flag was raised after his father's death. When he died, in 1893, all the surviving members were too feeble to attend to it, and it was left to Mr. Forbes, who is David Vrn Arsdale's grandson, but is not a member of the society. He has never raised it as an individual, for I was present myself every year up to 1890. Forbes is eligible to membership in the society, and so is Mr. Riker. We are willing to make the flag with an escort from the society. "The Veteran Corps of Artillery, in which he states

Forbes, who had been a silent listener up to this point.

"Who raised the flag on July 4 last?" asked Bresident Cruger of Col. Gardiner.

"Why, Dr. Dix and myself went—" began Col. Gardiner.

"Mr. Forbes raised the flag," interrupted Mr. Riker, approaching the Commissioners and speaking with great emphasis.

It transpired that when Dr. Dix, Col. Gardiner, and tile others reached the Battery the flag had already been raised by Mr. Forbes, who flad a permit from the Park Department. Col. Gardiner had one from the Board of Aldermen, which was of no effect, and as the flag was up the matter was dropped.

which was of no effect, and as the flag was up the matter was dropped.

Regarding the charge that his society was a fake, Col. Gardiner said:

"In 1890 Congress conferred certain privileges on military societies, and the question arose whether or not the corps was military society within the meaning of the law. We decided to incorporate it as a society under the State laws, and it is now the 'Veteran Corps of Artillers men Constituting the Military Society of the War of 1812." At the last meeting before the reorganization Gen. Daily, the commandant, was present, and furned over his office to Dr. Dix, as commandant of the reorganized association."

to Dr. Dix, as commandant of the reorganized association."

"A society," said President Cruger, "seems a better custodian for this function that sai individual, and I should hesitate to resclid the action of the former Commissioners without reasons of very great weight. The Board will take the matter under consideration, and you may submit statements in writing, if you so desire."

After this announcement Col. Gardiner and Mr. Riker went to arguing with each other.

"You have proved yourself a har," said Col. Gardiner, shaking his finger at Mr. Riker.

"I'll show you that I know what I'm talking about," replied Mr. Riker, shaking his finger. The two separated and the Board adjourned.

"Col. Gardiner is the most notorious liar I ever heard," remarked Mr. Forbes as he went out.

ever heard," remarked Mr. Forbes as he went out.

Col. Gardiner said after the meeting that the man referred to by Mr. Riker as having advertised his withdrawal from the society for cause considered adequate by its members, and had recently made vain attempts to be taken back, failing in which he had published the advertisement and made other alanderous attacks, which would receive early attention from the society.

The only other business transacted by the Board was the opening of bids for the construction of certain parts of Riverside Park, for laying water pipes in Van Cortlandt Park. The bids will be compiled, and the awards will be made layer.

The meetings of the Board will be held here.

The meetings of the Board will be held here-after on Monday afternoons at 20 clock instead of Wednesday mornings at 9:30 clock. Commissioner Stiles was not present at the anothing yesterday.

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Llama Thibet Overcoats

Lined throughout \$12.0 If one of these Overcoats fades within ten years,

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Suits also—same price.

No better light than pure sun light. No better goods, cutting or making than in our Merchant Tailoring-new upper floor.

E O THOMPSON

245 Broadway Opposite City Hall Park-Corner Murray St. 877

THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY The Directors of the New Company Met

Yesterday and Elected Officers A certificate of incorporation of the Eric Raiload Company was filed in Albany and New York yesterday by the purchasers at the recent oreclosure sale of the property of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. The capital of the new company is \$30,000,000

of first preferred stock, \$16,000,000 of second preferred stock, \$100,000,000 of common stock, and the company is authorized to create a mortgage to secure \$35,000,000 prior lien bonds and

gage to secure \$35,000,000 prior iten bonds and \$140,000,000 general lien bonds, all in accordance with the pian of reorganization.

The temporary Board of Directors named in the certificate of incorporation is as follows: Temple Bowdoin, C. H. Cester, J. H. Emanuel, Jr., A. H. Gillard, A. B. Hopper, Thomas W. Joyce, Walter S. Kenneys, J. F. Morgan, Jr., Francis Lynde Stetson, Mortimer F. Smith, W. S. Townsend, J. H. Tierney, and E. B. Thomas, This Board met yesterday in this city and took the necessary steps to organize and give effect to the various purposes of the reorganization. It also elected officers, as follows: President, Andrew Donaldson; Fourth Vice-President, Andrew Donaldson; Fourth Vice-President, Andrew Donaldson; Fourth Vice-President, C. G. Cochran; Secretary, J. A. Middleton; Treasurer, Edward White.

The new company will own and operate not only the Eric lines, but also the line of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Chicago and Erie, constituting a through line from New York to Chicago, with various branches to the coal regions in Pennsylvania, the Mahoning Valley, and elsewhere, in all about 2,000 miles of railroad.

of railroad.

Various details in connection with the acquisition of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and Chicago and Erie have yet to be carried out they are purely of a formal character, and from Dec. 1 the new company will operate all

THE NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD CO. President of the New Company.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14.- The first annual neeting of the New England Railroad Company was held here to-day. President Grant B. Schley presided, and Secretary W. H. Porter of New York read the call for the meeting. There were about thirty stockholders present. The following directors were elected by a unanimous stock vote of the 184,482 shares, 172,687 common and 11,795 preferred, represented at the meeting: William T. Hart, Boston: Francis L. Higginson, Boston: N. W. Rice, Boston: Charles L. Lovering, Boston: Josse Metcalf, Providence, R. I.: Gorliam P. Pomroy, Providence, R. I.: Frederick J. Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.; D. S. Plume, Waterbury, Conn.; Charles P. Clark, New Haven, Conn.; Robert Bacon, New York; John W. Doane, Chicago, Ill.

A majority of the stock of the road, which consists of 200,000 shares common and 50,000 shares preferred, was voted in the interest of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. President Clark of that road also held the proxies of the prorottion of the minority stock voted which was not represented at the meeting.

The following officers were elected: President of the New York, New Haven, President of the New York, New Haven,

Charles P. Clark of New Haven. President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rail-road; Vice-President, William T. Hart of Bos-ton; Secretary, James W. Perkins of Boston; Treasurer, G. B. Phippen of Boston, J. T. Odell was reflected General Manager. It is under-stood that General Freight Agent Randolph will be tremely the control of the contr

RAILROAD NOTES FROM CHICAGO. Switch Charges on Cattle Cars-An Agree

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.-The State Rallroad and Warehouse Commission will petition the courts to enforce its order directing the Chicago and Alton Railroad to stop levying a switch charge cago and delivered at the Union Stock Yards. General traffic officials of the roads interested in Colorado freight traffic succeeded yesterday in forming a division of tonnage pool. The advanced rates, heretofore announced, will go into effect Nov. 17. The new pool will be known as the Colorado Raliroad Association, and P. J. Flynn, now in charge of the Colorado-Utah business, will be the Chairman, with headquarters at Denver. The roads parties to the new agreement are the Union Pacific, Santa Fé, Rio Grande, Rio Grande Western, Burlington, Rock Island, and Missouri Pacific.

At Green Bay, Wis., actions have been begun against the Soo Rallway Company, through attorneys in this city, for sums aggregating \$95,000. These damages are claimed for timber and other property destroyed in Price county by the destructive forest fires in 1894, the plaintiffs claiming that these fires were started by sparks from the locomotives of that company. Should it be decided that this company is responsible for these fires, it will result in many similar suits being brought. General traffic officials of the roads interested

The Overland Limited to San Francisco. Beginning on next Sunday the Overland Limted train will leave Chicago, via the Chicago and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific and Northwestern, Union and Southern Pacific.
Railroads, at 6 P. M. The train will leave.
Omaha the following day at 8:10 A. M., pass.
Cheyenne at 10:10 the same evening, Ogden at
1 P. M. on Tuesday, and arrive in San Francisco
on Wednesday at 8:45 P. M., making the trip
from Chicago to San Francisco in 3 days 234
hours. Through first-class sleepers are run to
San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Passengers for
the latter city till reach their destination at 10
A. M. on Thursday.

Quick Delivery by the Lackawanna. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company has just decided to adopt the new system of quick baggage transfer that others of the trunk lines have used for some others of the trunk lines have used for some time past. By leaving an order at any of the Westcott Express offices a special wagon is sent for buggage and the same is delivered at destin-ation by special wagon, thereby doing away with delays. An extra charge of \$1 is made for the service. The railroad companies that have tested this system have found it popular with travellers who acsire to have their baggago handled in haste.

Atchison Meeting Again Postponed The meeting of the Reorganization Committee f the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, which was to have been held yesterday was again postponed to await the return of Mr. John Luden, the representative of the Dutch interests is the company.

Business Troubles. Edmond R. Lyon and Gerald Lyon (Lyon Brothers), manufacturers of furs at 100 Prince street, made an assignment yesterday to Edgar Nathan without preference. They hope to be able to go on again. A meeting of creditors will be held on Tuesday next. The firm did a business of \$250,000 a year.

Leputy Sheriff Dunnhy took charge yesterday of the place of business of Michael Barna, fur manufacturer at 110 Bieecker street, on claims in favor of John Molcan for \$1,122 and Stephen Barna for \$1,295.

Isaac Cohen, manufacturer of furs at 99 Mercer street, is reported to be offering his creditors 50 cents on the dollar, the is billities being \$12,000 and nominal assets about the same. LICENSES FOR PUSH-CARTS.

MARSHAL HEALY WILL INVESTI-GATE THEIR ISSUANCE.

Mayor Strong Acts on Magistrate Went-worth's Protest-One Man Who Had 67 Licenses-Troubles of the Peddlers, Mayor Strong has promised City Magistrate Ventworth that a careful and thorough investigation of the push-cart licenses issued by the city shall be made, in order to determin whether the abuses which Magistrate Went worth believes he has discovered really exist. The investigation will be made by Edward Healy, the Mayor's Marshal, who is in charge of the Licensing Bureau. It was brought about by the Magistrate's action in sending to the Mayor the testimony taken before him in the arrest on Thursday of a push-cart peddler. The peddler was accused of violating the city ordinance which probibits peddlers from standing in one place more than ten minutes. He told the Magistrate that the license for his cart was owned by Jeseph Meyerson of 56 Ludlow street, from whom he leased it for a few cents a day. Magistrate Wentworth sent for Meyerson, who admitted that he owned thirty-one licenses for push carts, and that his son, Meyer Meyerson, owned six more, all of which they leased when they could for from fifteen to thirty cents a day Magistrate Wentworth's sympathy with the push-cart men has been growing pretty steadily with his lengthening experience in the police courts, and Meyerson's admissions moved him to emphatic action. He protested to Mayor ong and the investigation is the result.

Magistrate Wentworth believes that the city ordinance limiting to ten minutes the time peddler may stand in one place is unfair, and s great injustice to the push-cart men. He has discharged most of the men arrested for violat-ing that section of the ordinance who have been arraigned before him. Only when the case has been a flagrant one, or when the evidence has been convincing beyond all possibility of doubt, has he imposed a fine and then never more than one dollar. He has a private theory of his own that most of the push-cart peddle arrests are made because things are dull at the police stations. There are so many acting Cap ains and acting Sergeants nowadays that it is tains and acting Sergeants nowadays that it is natural they should want to make a record for efficiency. Whenever they want to swell the number of "arrests for misdemeanors," in order to make a good report to Mr. Roosevelt, they round up a dozen or so push-cart men. It's easy. All they have to do is to go out in the street and get them. If the peddlers are discharged in court the police can blame the easy-going Magistrates, who are not doing all they can to help the reform Police Board. Magistrate Wentworth has noticed that at the first of each month, when the City Magistrates change courts, the number of arrests of push-cart men is always considerably greater than at other times, Occasionally, too, Capiains have come to him to remonstrate because of his lenity.

"I tell you," said Magistrate Wentworth yesterday, "I have considerable sympathy for those poor devils. They don't know much of our law if they do anything. They couldn't understand an ordinance, probably, if they could read it. Lois of other people can't. They pay \$5 and they think they get the right to peddle. But they don't. They only get the right to run from the police. You watch 'em once, and you'll see 'em constantly looking around ready to grab up their traps and run the minute they see a policeman. They're struggling for bread and butter, and they may make a few cents a day. It isn't fair the way they are treated. The whole system of push carts may be a nuisance. I don't know but it is. But if it is, the way to treat it is to abolish it, and not to sell gold bricks to the peddlers." natural they should want to make a record for

About 12,000 licenses for push carts have been issued by the city and are now outstanding. The great majority are several years old, the holders having paid 50 cents each year to renew them. It is a fact that in many cases one man holds several licenses. Marshal Healy said yesterday that he could not tell how many men held more than one license, or how many licenses any one man holds, without a search of all his record, which would be a tremendous task. He had never heard, however, of any other man who had we many as Meyerson, and he did not believe there was another. The granting and renewal of licenses is entirely in his discretion. When he took office he renewed the old licenses that were presented for renewed as a matter of formality and custom. He has issued new licenses only after careful examination. He requires the applicant for a license to furnish three letters of recommendation from reputable citizens. These recommendation from reputable citizens, These recommendations he investigates, and on the result of that investigation he grants or refuses the license. All of Meyergon's licenses, he said, were several years old, and he had renewed them, as was customary.

Marshal Healy produced a printed slip giving About 12,000 licenses for push carts have seen issued by the city and are now outstand-

ary.

Marshal Healy produced a printed slip giving extracts from the revised ordinances governing the licensing of peddlers. Part of section 57

Says:

Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed so as to prevent any peddler, hawker, huckster, or vender owning or using a vehicle or vehicles from preenring a license for each vehicle owned by him or her, and employing a person to drive or propel each vehicle, subject, nevertheless, to the provisions herein contained. It is in accordance with the authorization of this section that several licenses have been is-sued to one man. But the law requires that the licensee shall employ his peddlers. Section 55 distinctly forbids the transfer or lease of a

Sec. 55. No person licensed as aforesaid shall be en-titled to transfer any such license without consent of the Mayor, or shall violate any restrictions co tained in this or her l'ecase; but each license sha authorize the person asmed therein to act in it capacity therein designated; no person shall viola the provisions of this section under a penalty of \$1 for each offence.

the provisions of this section under a penalty of \$10 for each offence.

According to Meyerson's admission to Magistrate Wentworth he has violated this section by renting his push carts. Mayor Strong has promised the Magistrate that if this turns out to be the case the licenses will be revoked. One of the peddlers arraigned before Magistrate Wentworth showed a license on which there were the numbers of seven push carts. Meyerson explained that instead of giving him seven licenses the clerk at the bureau had made the one license cover the seven carts.

Magistrate Wentworth believes that the system of licensing which has been in vogue has been used by some of the Greeks and Italians who have a little money to establish a sort of padrene system among the peddlers. He said yesterday that he had been informed that 200 Greeks are now on their way to this country to take push carts, which are building for their use.

A neguliarity of the ordinances coverning the

se. A peculiarity of the ordinances governing the issuance of licenses in his city is that they specify that any express wagon or cart drawn by "one or more horses" must be licensed. The introduction of horseless vehicles opens a free way for expressmen until the Aldermen pass a new ordinance.

Two Men Who Offered Them for Sale Ar

On the night of Oct. 31 the Post Office in Webster, Mass., was entered by burglars, who blew open the safe with dynamite. The thieves got \$499.86 in cash, \$215 worth of postage stamps and postal cards, and three \$500 Webster water-loan bonds. The burglars made their secape, and the Post Office authorities have een unable to find any trace of them. Acting Captain O'Brien of the Detective Bureau has

two men locked up at headquarters who, he

thinks, know something about the robbery.

The men are Joseph Thompson, a speculator, The men are Joseph Thompson, a speculator, 50 years old, who lives at 208 First street, and Thomas Ryan, a laborer, of 23 Chatham square. They were arrested on Wednesday by Detective Lawlor, on information received from Frederick Kloeckner, a broker at 7 Wall street.

Mr. Kloeckner, who lives in Brooklyn, met Thompson on a ferry boat ten days ago. Thompson told him that he knew a man who had some bonds for sale. Mr. Kloeckner agreed to negotiate a sale if the bonds were all right. Thompson said that Ryan had the bonds, and they were shown to Mr. Kloeckner.

Mr. Kloeckner took the numbers of the bonds, which were 503, 504, and 505, and wrote to Mr. Schumway, the Treasurer of Webster, asking him if the bonds were nonestly come by. Mr. Schumway telegraphed to Mr. Kloeckner this message:

"Hold bonds. Stolen from here. Argest var-

Schumway telegraphed to Mr. Klocckner this message:

"Hold bonds. Stolen from here. Arrest parties in possession of same."

Mr. Klocckner at once notified Police Headquarters, and Thompson was arrested on Wednesday. He said he knew nothing about the bonds, and told the police that ityan night be found at Oliver street and East Broadway, flyan was arrested there late on Wednesday inght.

Ryan said that the bonds were given to him to sell by a woman named Maggie. He refused to tell who "Maggie" was, and the police have no idea as to her identity. Thompson and Ryan were arraigned in the Centre Street, formerly the Tombs, Police Court yesterday morning, and were remanded to Police Headquarters until this afternoon. In order that their records might be investigated and that the Federal authorities might be notified.

King's Baughters Adjourn Sine Die. The annual conference of the Daughters of the King, which has been in session since Tuesday morning, closed yesterday. There were morning and afternoon sessions, at which papers on the work of the society were read. Where the next conference will be held has not been decided.

PINTS

PINE PURNITURE.
A peop at the possibilities of an inexpensive artistic room is on the 7th floor of the Goo. C.

PURNETURE.
Filmt Building on West 23d st.

Have You Had

Any adequate idea of the growth of the business of bottling Londonderry Lithia Water? Nearly a century ago the New Hampshire

Drink of

Water from the spring, famous even then, when they had a touch of rheumati m. To-day the name of Londonderry

orders come from all over the world. There is no other

Lithia Water

Containing so large an amount of Lithium combined supremely by nature with other substances that act beneficially on the system. The large amount of Lithium in this water will clear the blood of Urio Acid, and cure all diseases with Uric Acid causes.

---Today

Nearly a Million Bottles a month of this finest of table waters in sold. It is sold to people of wealth, culture and education. They are not usually deceived. If the water was not good would they buy in such quantities?

STILL AND SPARKLING. NEW YORK OFFICE, 76 BROAD ST.

WILLIAM BURDICK'S TWO WIVES.

One Came from California to Marry Him and Both Testified Against Him in Court. ROCHESTER, Nov. 14.-William P. Burdick under arrest here on a charge of bigamy, was arraigned in the police court to-day. The first witness called was his first wife, a pretty young woman, 24 years of age. She said her maiden name was Grace A. Spencer, and that she resided at Lakeville, Livingston county, and was married to Burdick Aug. 7, 1892, at Lakeville. Her husband left her the next day after their marriage. She produced a letter, signed by a fictitious attorney, saying that her husband had evidence of her infidelity and advising her not to defend an action he was about to bring for a divorce. The letter was dated the next day after Burdick had married wife No. 2. Marjorle S. Rhoden of Stockton, Cal., wife No. 2, was next called. She is a remarkably

married to Burdick here on Oct. 13. Miss Rho in California four years ago and kept com she corresponded with him. In his letters he continually told her of his love, and that he was soon to receive about \$3,000 that had been was soon to receive about \$3,000 that had been left to him; that he was a Christian, a member of the Y. P. S. C. E. He also said that he was a cousin of George W. Aldridge, who was at that time Mayor of the city. The girl learned that Mr. Aldridge was Mayor, and thought Burdick was telling the truth. All this time Burdick was telling the truth. All this time Burdick was telling the truth. All this time Burdick was telling the specific model of the saying that his business prevented him going to California. She arrived on Oct. 12, and was met at the depot by Burdick, who took her to a hotel. The following day they were married. In less than a week he deserted her, taking about \$80 which she had with her, leaving the woman penniless and with a board bill to pay, Mrs. Burdick sought out an uncle of Burdick's in the city and told him of her misfortune. He said he would try and find the nephew and get him to sign an agreement releasing her from the marriage, and that perhaps she could return to her home without the matter becoming public. She agreed to this, but Burdick would not go to the hotel to see the girl. The uncle then decided to punish the young man.

Miss Rhoden is said to have considerable property in her own name and a mother worth \$75,000 in California. She has two brothers, and yesterday received a letter from one congratulating her on her marriage. Burdick's mother and brothers are very respectable people and live in Buffalo. William is said to have been in several scrapes in the past few years. After the evidence of the two wives was taken the case was put over till Monday. left to him; that he was a Christian, a membe

BOY FOOTPADS.

They Hold Up a Little Girl and Go On a Spree with Her 38 Cents.

Four boys under seventeen years of age were way robbery. They were Charles Prime, 14, and Cornelius Cornell, 16, both colored, and two white youngsters, Frank Matthews, 12, and Charles Holmes, 16. They knocked down Charles Molmes, 16. They knocked down 0-year-old Mary Meeker in Mechanic street near Mulberry, on Wednesday evening and stole her pocketbook containing 38 cents. Mary had two young boys with her, and they fought the footpads, but were beaten. The negroes took the money and went to a theatre with it. When a policeman went to the Holmes boy's house he found the family grieving over the death of an 8-year-old daughter. He was paroled, sud the others were held for trial. They admitted that they had banded together for robberry.

COL. JOHNSON'S WILL.

Why His Three Sons Received Only \$3 Out of \$304,000. The will of Col. Albert W. Johnson, who died

on Nov. 6 at the home of his son, Congressman Tom L. Johnson, at Cleveland, O., has been offered for probate in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn. Col. Johnson was a life-long resident of Fort Hamilton, and was taken to the home of his son in a special car during his last filness. The estate is valued at \$304,977, and, but for a The estate is valued at \$304,977, and, but for a bequest of \$1 each to his three sons, it is left to the widow. The sons are rich, and there was an understanding botween them and their father that he should leave all his property to their mother. Mrs. Johnson will remain at the home of her son in Cleveland.

New Corporations.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.- The following certificate of incorporation were filed to-day: of incorporation were filed to-day:

The Durland Riding Academy of New York city, to give instruction in horse and bicycle riding and to deal in horses and vehicles Capital, \$300,000. Directors—Thomas T. Eckert, Morgan J. Ulrica, William Furland, Charles McBurney, George W. Jankins, Samuel O. Vanderjaed, Austin M. Slauson, Walter J. Peck, and H. F. Kitshira of New York city.

A. W. Stewart & Co., to conduct a general wholesale and retail drug business in New York city. Capital, \$15,000. Directors—6.8 Smith and A. W. Stewart of New York city and Jesse W. Smith of Brooklyn. The Formoss for Conjuny of New York city. Capital, \$15,000. Heretors—University of New York city. Capital, \$1,000. Directors—University of New York city. Capital, \$1,000. Directors—Joseph Garton, Arnold Borsodi, and A. Weber of New York

The Bell & Bogart Seen Company to Teapurfeath & Departs The bell & Bogart Soep Company, to manufacture acap in New York city: apilia, \$25,000. Directors—John N. Kurach and W. H. Bell of New York city, and W. H. Begart of Orange, N. J. The trown Smyrna Rug Company, to manufacture Smyrna rurs and carpets in Yonaers, Capita, \$15,000. Directors—John Thompson, Jr., A. H. Buchanan, John F. Chyton, W. Hetherington, and Thomas Thompson of Yonkers.

The Grand View Hotel Burned.

The Grand View Hotel, on Gravesend avenue, near the King's Highway, opposite the Brocklyn Jockey Club's race track at Gravesend, was burned early yesterday morning. John L. Knapp, the owner, was absent, and his wife, his mother-in-law, and two other women, who were the only occupants, were asleep on the upper floor. The flames broke out a few minutes be-fore 2 o'clock, in a rear extension on the second

fore 2 o'clock, in a rear extension on the second floor.

They were discovered almost immediately by neighbors, and all the occupants escaped in safety. When the Gravesend hook and ladder company arrived the flames had gained such headway that nothing could save the building, which soon burned to the ground; ioss, \$7,000. The flames damaged the house of Police Cap-tain Etias P. Clayton to the extent of \$1,000.

Schoolmistress Sued by Servant.

Sophia Greer has brought two suits in the Supreme Court here against Mrs. Susan P. Life, for whom she worked in Ryc as a chambermaid. one for slander and the other for trespuse. Mrs. the for similar and the other for frespass. Mrs. Life kept a seminary near Rye, and it is alleged that a number of her bearders missed articles from their rooms. Mrs. Life obtained a search warrant and searched Sophia's trunks, hence the action for trespass. The action for sinader is based on the alleged public assertion made by the defendant that she thought Sophia was the thief. YOUNG ODENDAHL'S POISONING. The Druggists in Whose Epsem Salts Strychnine Was Found Censured,

Coroner Dobbs and a jury held an inquest esterday in the case of Adolph Odendahl, the 14-year-old boy who died on Oct. 4 of poisoning y strychnine which was mixed in a dose of Epsom salts. The salts were bought by the dead boy's brother, John Odendahl, at the drug store of Weismann & Muellenbach in the Bible House. The Board of Health had an analysis made of samples of Epsom salts taken from the stock on hand at the drug store. No poison was found in any of them. In the bottom of the glass from which young Oden-dahi had taken the fatal dose was found onequarter of a grain of strychnine. An analysis of the contents of his stomach also discov-

ered strychnine. At the inquest yesterday John Odendahl testiled to having got the salts at the Bible House drug store, and the dead boy's mother testified to having given him a dose of the saits on Oct.

4. The doctors who had been called to attend young Odendahl shortly before his death also testified that their patient had every symp-

also testified that their patient had every symptom of strychnine poisoning.

Members of the drug firm said they did not remember whether or not they had sold Epsom salts to any ope on the night of Sept. 29, when John Odendahl said he got the saits, and declared that there could not have been any strychnine in the saits sold by them. Only experienced men were allowed to handle poisons in the store, they said. They also testified that the Epsom saits were purchased in bulk, and were put up in small packages by their clerks for the convenience of customers.

After hearing the evidence, which consumed several hours, the jury returned the following verdict:

"Adolph Odendahl came to his death from exhaustion from acute gastritis, following condental administration of the alkaloid of

"Adolph Odendahl came to his death from exhaustion from acute gastritis, following accidental administration of the alkaloid of strychnine; and we censure the firm of Weismann & Muellenbach for the carcless manner in which, it appears from the evidence, they have been in the habit of putting up packages of Epsom saits for public sale, and for the employment of incompetent persons to do work of like character."

ALLEGED STRAW BAIL GANG.

Prendergrast Arrested and Golding Wanted New Way to Own Real Estate. Francis Prendergrast, accused of giving straw bail at the Tombs Court for a number of Chinese gamblers, was arrested yesterday and held in \$10,000 bail on a charge of perjury. The real estate at 820 and 831 Eleventh avenue which he offered as security belonged, it is alleged, to Charles Appleby on Nov. 6, according to the record in the Register's office. On Nov. 6, however, a deed was filed purporting to be a conveyance of the property to Prendergrast by one

Mary Lynch. This deed, it is alleged, is ficti-

A warrant is also out for one John Golding. who signed the bonds of more Chinese gamblers in the General Sessions. These Chinamen have jumped their, bail. Who Golding is nobody jumped their, bail. Who Golding is nobody seems to know. When he gave the bail he was identified by Wong Get, who in return for his testimony before the Lexow committee secured the job of Chinese interpreter in the Special Sessions. Wong Get was vouched for in turn by R. L. Smith, a lawyer, who appeared yesterday for Prendergrast. Smith said afterward that he did not know Golding, but that Prendergrast knew all about him. James Donegan, an assistant bail clerk in the District Attorney's office, thinks that Prendergrast either is the man or was with the man who called himself Golding and balled the Chinamen in the General Sessions. Prendergrast refused to say anything about Golding to Assistant District Attorney Unger, and would not say whether he knew him or not.

When Prendergrast was arraigned before Recorder Goff yesterday on Mr. Unger's complaint Lawyers Smith and Abraham Pinous appeared for him. In default of ball, he was locked up in the Tombs. seems to know. When he gave the ball he was

fourteen alleged criminals are now at liberty on bonds signed by Golding and Prendergrast, and it is expected that there will be several

MRS. HAMMOND'S WILL CONTESTED. Her Nephew, Dr. D. B. St. John Rooss, of

This City, Is the Contestant. PORT JERVIS, Nov. 14.-The will of Mrs. Hannah Hammond, a wealthy widow of Monticello, who died about two months ago, is being ontested this week in the Sullivan county Surrogate's Court by her nephew, Dr. D. B. St. Surrogate's Court by her nepnew, Dr. D. B. St. John Rossa, the noted specialist of New York city, and some other relatives. They claim that it was not decedent's last will; that it was not properly executed, and, if executed, that it was obtained through fraud, coercion, and undue influence practised upon the decedent by the influence practised upon the decedent by the Rev. William A. Mackey of the New York Methodist Conference, who is a legatee in the Methodist Conference, who is a legatee in the sum of \$5,000, or by some other person unknown, and that the execution was not the voluntary act of the testator.

The will was executed Feb. 28, 1885, and bequeatted to Mrs. Hammond's brother, George D. Roosa, \$1,000; to her niece. Mrs. Hannah H. Lawson of Isrockiyn, \$200; \$1,000 to Nathan Hammond Preston, a nephew, of Bridgeport, Conn., and to S. B. Stoildard and James T. Mitchell, in Irust for Mrs. D. Emeline Piercy, a niece, of Binghamton, \$12,000. At Mrs. Piercy's death one-half of this sum is to goto the Methodist Church for the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, \$4,000 to the Monticello, Methodist Church, \$1,000 to the poor fund, and \$100 for the Sunday school.

In addition \$22,000 was bequeathed to various Methodist Church ficards; to the liev. William A. Mackey of the New York Methodist Conference \$5,000, and \$2,000 to James T. and George A. Mitchell of Monticello. A Prior gift of \$25,000 to the Syracuse University was confirmed in the will. John P. Roosa, Seth B. Stoidard, and James T. Mitchell of Monticello are the executors. The second hearing of the case will be on Jan. 7, 1806. sum of \$5,000, or by some other person un-

Co-respondent Locked Up. Howard C. Van Norden was arrested yester-

day by Deputy Sheriff Lapsky on an order signed by Judge Freedman in a suit brought against him by Aaron Seldner of 1,771 Madison avenue to recover \$10,000 damages for the avenue to recover \$10,000 damages for the alienation of Mrs. Seidner's affections. Seidner says that he and a friend followed Van Norden to Mrs. Seidner's room at 1?1st street and obtained the evidence on which the suit is brought. Van Norden was locked up in Ludlow street iail in default of \$500 bail. He and Seidner are salesmen. Seidner is suing for divorce.

CAW'S
SAFETY CAN'T LEAK
FOUNTAIN Any way you carry it. \$2.00.
PEN A new principle in fountain pens

GAW'S PEN & INE CO., 168 Broadway, New York.